

1 Sep 65 / 20. 1944
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Subject: PAVLENKO, Mychaylo Ivanovych (in Caracas with Sov. Ukrainian Ballet. very good)
Accessary 158

1. On Wednesday, August 4, B's friend R. asked him to hand over a few books to Pavlenko, for which he was asking him. On the afternoon B. went to the hotel el Conde, contacted Pavlenko by the housephone, and told him that he has the books for him. In a few minutes Pavlenko came down to the lobby and told B. that he will be with him shortly because first he had to take care of some ~~the~~ matters. Shortly Pavlenko returned and invited B. to come with him to his room.

2. In his room Pavlenko asked B. to make himself comfortable while he was looking carefully over the books which B. handed to him. These books were: "Rozstrilyane Vidrodzhennya", "Zhovtyy Knyaz", "Lehen-da i Diysnist", "Dokumenty Ukrayinskoho Komunizmu", "Pytannya Natsionalnoy Polityky", and "Malorosiystvo".

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Pavlenko was very grateful for these books and praised them. He also thanked B. for his trouble, asked him to thank R. for these books, and commented that R. is a very nice fellow. Pavlenko also said that there were some things mentioned by R. of which he could not get a very clear picture from his conversation with R. Since he would like to know more about it, he would like to talk to B. about it if he has some free time. B. agreed.

3. Pavlenko stated that he is very interested in the idea of cultural ties between the Ukrainian emigres and the Ukraine, as expressed by R. He wanted to know the emigres idea about these ties.

B.: "First, let me ask you a question, and then, you may answer the rest yourself. Tell me what is the attitude of the Ukrainians in the Ukraine towards the Ukrainian emigres, and are they at all concerned about ~~them~~ them?"

Pavlenko: "Well, our attitude towards the emigres is very positive. Besides their shortcomings and their frequent 'digs' in our direction, they are doing a ~~gg~~ good job in their social and community life. And as far as being concerned about the emigres, of course, we are. How can one ~~imagine~~ ignore such a large group of people and so well organized. And besides, aren't we all from the same stock?"

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B.: "Then everything is very clear and simple. Since we do not have any ties and relations with each other, you will agree that such things should be established as soon as possible, and to the best advantage of both sides."

Pavlenko agreed, and asked B. what ~~these~~ these relations should be like and to what advantages they should be used.

B. said that the ties and the relations between the emigres and the the Ukrainians in the Ukraine should be spiritual and practical as well. He explained that first of all, there should be a free exchange of the publications between the two of them. They should also have an exchange of different ensembles, artistic and cultural groups, and individual intellectuals too. All of this would bring all of the Ukrainians closer together, and narrow down some of the existing gaps, which would result in a better understanding and cooperation between both sides.

Pavlenko agreed with B. that such relations are very insufficient, and added that recently this question is frequently discussed among various competent official circles and in the near future there should be some results of it. "And tell me, do you (meaning the emigres) have any publications available at present that are suitable for such an exchange?", he continued.

B. answered that there are many such publications, and added that the publications and the ensembles are not enough to establish fruitful relations. He further explained that in order for the emigres to have a close spiritual and practical contacts with their country, they need to be informed about everything that is going on in their fatherland -- what the people strive for and in what actual condition do the people find themselves. They should be told of specific examples of Russification and of colonialistic and imperialistic policy of Russians in the Ukraine. They should have also an exchange of ideas, wishes, commissions, etc.

Pavlenko: "Aren't we supposed to be talking about the cultural relations ~~these~~ Aren't the other things out of place here?"

B.: "We still are talking about the cultural relations", and explained to Pavlenko that the Russification and colonization has quite a bit to do with these things because they are definitely directed towards the destruction of the Ukrainian culture in particular, and everything that is Ukrainian in general.

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Pavlenko did not deny the Russification nor colonial policy, and did not make any remarks to that. Instead he asked, what good will all this information do to anyone.

B.:replied that it will do a lot of good to both -- the emigres and to the Ukrainians in the Ukraine. On one hand, the emigres will know exactly what is going on in the Ukraine. On the ~~other~~ other hand, the emigres could help them a lot through their politically informative activities in spreading the truth about the goings on in the Ukraine. Further B. reminded Pavlenko that the role of the emigres is limited to assistance to their countrymen. It is latter who have to take the lead in the struggle for their rights. Both, this assistance and the struggle, is not ment to be through a revolution or upheavals, but through the existing legal and constitutional forms, which would give the Ukrainianism the possibility to manifest itself as a nation. And further more, any action, either in the Ukraine or abroad, should be in the harmony with each other.

Pavlenko:"You know, only now I understand what Roman MAC was trying to tell me in New York in 1962." He added that Mac had told him a lot at that time, but he could not figure anything out of it.

B.:explained to him that three years ago was another matter. At that time neither Mac nor anyone else knew what ~~the possibility~~ is possible. But now we are on a better track, and we don't have to waste time beating around the bush.

4. Pavlenko ~~lisend~~^{listend} to all this very attentively, and after thinking for a moment started again:

a. "Tell me B., those people that want contacts with the Ukraine, what do they call themselves, in case they should be contacted? Is this some organization, Such~~as~~^{as}nist, or what?"

B.:explained that Suchasnist is just a journal of literature, arts, and social life, and that's all. Those people are not an organization or anything like it. They are just Ukrainian emigres, mostly intellectuals, who may belong to different political and social organizations.

b. "How large is that group. We like to know who we are dealing with -- just a few individuals or a well defined group?"

B.: explained that the views and ideas expressed by him are shared by a great many Ukrainian emigres. More and more of them come to the conclusion every day that such contacts are necessary. It is difficult to talk about them in numbers because they are not an organization which has a records of its members. He knows it from what he hears everywhere. Those things are discussed very widely almost in every city in the USA. "You must have heard of a club called 'Round Table'. Kolosova's group appeared at one of its meetings." And added that the Round Table is not the only place where such things are discussed.

Pavlenko answered that he has heard of the Round Table.

c. "But what is the attitude of the nationalists towards the contacts?"

B.: explained that more and more nationalists seem to be turning in that direction, but then this is natural since Ukraine's fate is close to their hearts.

d. asked why the emigres, or their separate organizations, do not turn a little towards socialism, because it would much easier to talk to them then.

B.: answered that it has nothing to do with contacts, and the emigres would not do it anyway. Besides, it is enough that those that want such contacts are called "Radyanofily". He further stated that although we all could be of different political views, the fact that we are ~~permanently~~ confronted by the constant danger on the part of the Russian imperialism, should be sufficient reason to unite us without turning towards socialism.

5. Pavlenko did not make any comments to the above, but subtly changed the topic of conversation, and asked B. a different series of questions:

a. "Are you familiar with Les(Oles) TANYUK."

B. answered that the name sounds familiar but he doesn't know anything about him.

Pavlenko: "Do you know anything about the 'Association of Creative Youth'?"

B. replied that the only thing that he knows about it is such an association exists.

Pavlenko: "Well, that is not important. But do you know that TANYUK

was its first president ? "

B: "No I don't. "

Pavlenko: "Well he is also a poet, and he wrote a poem called 'Duma pro Holuboho Poeta', and I had a chance to read it. It is a very strong poem, more so than anything Symonenko has ever written. It is something you would like to read. "

B: "Then give it to me."

b. Pavlenko: smiled and said, "How do I know what you will do with the poem. I give you the poem today, tomorrow you (meaning the emigre) will play it up, and as a result of it, heads will roll -- mine and his."

B: "That means you don't trust us", and continued that the emigres are not trying to make contact with someone in order to obtain some interesting materials, then put him in hot water. If they get such a contact, they do not want to lose it the next day. Besides, Symonenko should be a good example for ~~him~~. B. said that Pavlenko probably knows that there is in preparation a separate edition of his poems and his diary. It is logical that such an edition ~~of~~ cannot contain the few of his poems published in Suchasnist, January 1965, and it means that we have more of his works. Pavlenko should keep in mind that the reason for publishing only a few of his poems at the present, was because we wanted to know the reaction it created in Ukraine. This is also the reason why R. and B. were asking him and others whether there was any trouble over the Symonenko publication. Pavlenko should also know that if Symonenko was alive the ~~book would not be published~~. poems would not have been published in Suchasnist. Also if he, or anyone else would tell us that the publications in Suchasnist had led to repressions of young writers and poets, he can rest assured that the book will not come out. Further B. explained that if he were to get anything, most certainly there would be an agreement with that as to what to do with that material; publish right now, publish after authors death, or simply put it in hiding for some future use. B. also added that the emigres at the present are not an impulsive bunch of people who act carelessly, but they are restrained and they think more then once before taking any action.

Pavlenko: "Yes, I have to agree with you that you are restrained."

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and I am almost sure that you must have more, and of other writers too."

B: "Perhaps we do have, but if we do have, there is another proof for you that we have not ~~published it~~ publicized it."

c. Pavlenko: "I don't know what you have, but if you do not have Lina KOSTENKO, you have nothing."

B: "Tell me about some of her works which we should have."

Pavlenko: "You are asking too much!" But added that some of her ~~more~~ stronger poems were published in Dnipro, December 1964. There were some poems as "Tsarytsa Astyn", "Na Barykadach", and a few others. About five or six of them altogether. Pavlenko stated that he knows that we receive that journal and said to B. that ~~he~~ B. can find these poems himself.

(A photo-copy of the above mentioned poems is attached) *(See Kostenko notes in right hand)*

B: asked Pavlenko about some other ~~KOSTENKO~~ ~~more~~ poetry by Lina KOSTENKO, which due to its contents was not allowed to be published.

Pavlenko: Ignored the question, saying that the only thing that he can tell B. is that even for those poems published in Dnipro, she was reproached by Stanislav Telniuk in Literaturna Ukraina. He was also positive that she will be criticized by NEHODA too, but Ivan (DZYUBA or SVITLYCHNYI) ? will hit back, as he had in the case of Symonenko.

6. B: Stated to Pavlenko that Ukrainians do not cooperate and exchange information among themselves as Poles, Russians and other nationalities do. Russians ~~have~~ constantly smuggle literary works, and information abroad, publish it and talk about it. While Ukrainians on the other hand are not capable of such actions. This can be explained that they (the Russians) have people willing to do this, but Ukrainians do not. Instead, Ukrainians are willing to play "stool ~~and~~ pigeons" who expose "bourgeois nationalists", "traitors" and enemys of the country. By doing so, they are the traitors themselves. It is very easy for anyone to see the difference between the truth and the lies with which the Russians are constantly feeding the Ukrainians, and therefore one should be aware of Russian policy towards the Ukraine. Instead we today have so many writers who purposely cover up the truth and whitewash lies in order to get some recognition or reward for themselves. It is very evident that we were born to be slaves because "Yanycharstvo" is

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is still wide spread among our people. There are many Ukrainians in the KGB who unfortunately have lost their national identity, and who do more damage for the Ukraine than non-Ukrainians.

7. Pavlenko: did not react to the above mentioned, instead invited B. to visit Kiev, where he would show him all that he is interested in. In a reply to the question by B., if he can return ~~KXXXXXX~~ back to the USA from Kiev safely, Pavlenko said that if B. does not interfere in matters which should not concern him, such as military instalations, etc., he can promise him a safe trip and return.

B.:~~R~~ said that he would not fully benefit from his trip because he would not be able to bring anything out due to the strict control at the border, and it would be useless, ~~XXXXXXX~~ plus next to impossible, to memorize all the interesting materials. On the other hand, he (Pavlenko) is in a good position to bring such materials over.

Pavlenko: agreed, saying that the ensamble does not go through any border controls, and if such control was instituted, the whole ensamble would have to be confined for 2-3 weeks in order to be searched. Pavlenko returned to the topic of visit to the Ukraine by R., B., and perhaps some others. In this way if they ~~XXXXXX~~ remained in the Ukraine for a year as students, they would have an ample opportunity to see matters as they are, become familiar with young literary circles and their works. Pavlenko fuether elaborated on the possibility of having a program of student exchange, whereby the Ukrainian students ~~for~~ from the USA could study in the Ukraine, and vice versa.

B.:said that such a matter is hard to realize, since this would ~~have~~ have to go through the official channels, and there is no guarantee that either R. or B. would fall into such an exchange. ~~XXXXXX~~ B. went on by saying that one way to get around this would be to have an exchange between individual universities. However, the problem arises that R. and B. attend different universityies, and the chances for including either one of them in exchange are rather slim.

8. Pavlenko: did not react again to the above mentioned, and again he changed the topic of conversation saying that he wants to talk some more about the contacts. He stated that this matter does not really belong to the Ministry of Culture but to the Association for Cultural Contacts with Foreign Nations, headed by Kolosova. But since this topic was discussed at length between R., B., Kostyuchenko, and himself, he will work out this matter with Kostyuchenko and will submit a report to that effect to the Ministry of Culture for a further study.

B.: explained to Pavlenko that he should not take it through the official channels because, as he stated himself, this matter does not pertain to the Ministry of Culture, and another reason, because B. does not speak in any official capacity but ~~merely~~ merely expresses his own views and those he has heard around. If he wishes, he can discuss it with the people that might be interested in it, but not to make it official.

Pavlenko: "Why not. The thoughts which you have expressed are very interesting, and I am sure that the people in the Ministry of Culture ~~xx~~ would like to hear about them. Since Kolosova did not accomplished anything in that respect, they might do something about it." Pavlenko further asked B. if ever the Ukrainian emigres were approached by their official circles about the contacts.

B.: answered that he has not heard about it, but if he means by the "official circles" those in Moscow, he should know that the emigres would not be interested in any such propositions.

Pavlenko was very persistent about this whole matter, and asserted that since now he understands better the views of the emigres, ~~tx~~ there are very good chances to establish a contact between the Ukrainian emigres and the Ukrainians in the Ukraine. Pavlenko also added that the reason he is asking so many questions pertaining to that matter is because he wants to bring home some substantial facts about it.

B.: said that it seems to him that since he (Pavlenko) took this matter so close to his heart, he will most likely be appointed to handle the matter of contacts.

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Pavlenko said he doubts it very much that he will have a chance to go abroad again because he has been abroad already a few times and there are many other workers of the Ministry who are waiting for such a chance. He also added that VIKTOR (KOSTYU-CHENKO), who is abroad for the first time, is as competent to handle this matter as he is. Pavlenko further mentioned that he is planning to go abroad, but not in any official capacity but ~~simply~~ simply as a tourist. He explained that he would like very much to ~~see~~ visit France, however, he was not sure whether it will be possible for him to carry out his plan.

B.:asked Pavlenko to send him a postcard when he gets to France, stating the date and the place when and where he could be reached, and B. will gladly come there to meet him.

Pavlenko answered that if he goes to France, it will be with a tourist group and most likely he will have a very tight schedule and will not be able to devote more than a day to B., but in any case he will let him know about it.

9. B.:said to Pavlenko that since he is so persistent about the whole matter of contacts, and since he has such big hopes for establishing something concrete, it would^{be} ironic if the Ukrainian SSR established a cultural ties with the Ukrainians overseas but continued to do nothing about similar ties with the Ukrainians living in the other areas in the USSR. "And, by the way, what has the Ministry of Culture done about it so far?", asked B.

Pavlenko agreed with B. saying that this matter is in a very poor state of affairs. However, recently a number of the Ukrainian writers and poets went to the areas where the concentration of the Ukrainians is quite high, in order to establish a cultural life for them -- libraries, clubs, etc.

B.: "What about the schools? ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ There are many Russian schools in the Ukraine. Why can't the Ukrainians outside the Ukraine have the Ukrainian schools for their children?"

Pavlenko answered that it will come to that too, but it cannot be done everything at once. First, it has to be organized their social and cultural life, and only later it would be possible to do the other things.

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Some other matters discussed:

10. A question of religious beliefs came up. Pavlenko stated that he himself is an atheist, but has nothing against it if someone believes and worships God. He mentioned that his mother has a few icons in the house and also at times goes to church. When he visits her in the village (somewhere in Kievskaya oblast) they do not discuss it, and it is none of his business what she does.

While talking about the religion, Pavlenko mentioned Oles BERDNYK. He writes very interesting fiction stories, many of which take as its source the bible. He often publishes them in "Nauka i Zhyttia". Another writer who writes similar fiction stories is BEDZYK.

11. Pavlenko mentioned SOBKIV's poem printed in the "Radyanska Ukrayina", stating the content and meaning of that poem, the title under which it was published, and the approximate date of publication.
(more explanation about this poem is in the report about VIRSKYY)

12. Pavlenko commented favorably on the book "Na Novomu Etapi", and added "This man has right idea. That is something I have not yet seen in in the emigre writings."

13. Pavlenko stated that he is going to give the book "Dokumenty Ukrayinskoho Komunizmu" to Pedanyuk, who is his acquaintance. He added that ~~xxxxxx~~ there is very much interesting material compiled in this book. He does not know ~~xx~~ himself too much about these things, but since Pedanyuk is working in the press, Pavlenko thinks that he should be aware of this book and the material contained in that ~~book~~ would be interesting to him.

To B's question who is Pedanyuk, Pavlenko answered that PEDANYUK, Ivan Martynovych is the chairman of the State Committee for the Press of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers.

14. Pavlenko said that he read "Natsionalne Vidrozhennya", and asked him if it was ~~written by VYNNYCHENKO~~ written by VYNNYCHENKO. When B. answered that it was, Pavlenko said that he liked it very much, and added that he also read "Sonyashna Mashyna". B. confirmed

that this book was written by the same author. Pavlenko explained that he came across these works a few years ago while going through some things in his friends attick.

Pavlenko stated that they are going to publish Vynnychenko's works.

15. Pavlenko stated that for some reasons he cannot understand his friend R. He said that "R. is very stiff, belligerent, and at times even hostile." B. explained to him that R. is a very nice and quite bright boy. He is still quite young and perhaps is lacking maturity and that must be the reason for Pavlenko's impression of him. But in a few years he is going to gain some life experience and then he will be a well rounded young man. Pavlenko agreed that R. is quite an intelligent boy, but added that all his knowledge comes from books, ~~and~~ he is not polished yet, and needs more life experience. Pavlenko also asked ~~was~~ how old is R. B. answered that he is not sure but thinks that he must be 21 because he has already finished his third year of studies.

16. Pavlenko, seemingly in error, called several times B. by the name of "Bohdan", instead of "Borys", as B. plainly identified himself at the outset. (B's real name is Bohdan)

Later on Pavlenko asked B. what ~~his~~ does his last name "Mayko" means. B. replied that he never thought about it, and suggested that perhaps it comes from the month "May", but he quickly corrected himself by stating that it is not possible because in the standard Ukrainian it is not "May" but Traven". Pavlenko said that the possibility is that it could be because in the western Ukraine this word "May" is commonly used for the name of the month.

17. The conversation would probably continued but the telephone rang and interrupted it. Pavlenko answered the phone and after a short conversation explained that there are some problems connected with their near departure and he would have to go and take care of some matters connected with it. However, he assured B. that they will most likely meet again later on in the evening.

Just before they parted, B. asked Pavlenko for his autograph (a photocopy attached).

Pavlenko asked B. that if he or R. will be writing about them, not to write anything bad. B. assured him of that, and added that there was nothing bad that R. or he could write about their ensemble, and they parted.

The meeting just included lasted for nearly three hours.

18. Realizing, that Pavlenko took the discussion of contacts very seriously, and fearing that he would take B. as the official spokesman for the emigres, B. sought out Pavlenko later on the same day to stress some conditions without which there can be no thought of cultural ties between the Ukraine and the Ukrainian emigres. Also B. wanted to learn as much as he could about the "Association of Creative Youth".

When B. went to the hotel late at the evening, he could not find Pavlenko at first. In the lobby B. met Krutovertsov who was very ~~helpful~~ helpful and volunteered to find Pavlenko for him. While looking for Pavlenko, Krutovertsov came across Kostyuchenko. When Kostyuchenko learned that B. is looking for Pavlenko, he came down into the lobby and told him that he will try to find Pavlenko for him. He did, and in about 5 min. he came down with Pavlenko. Kostyuchenko also brought down a book for B. -- "The Ukrainian Folk Costumes", which he autographed.

They all sat down and started to talk, but when Krutovertsov realized that the conversation was taking a more private turn between B. and Pavlenko, he stood up and left.

19. a. B.:asked Pavlenko to tell him something about the "Association of Creative Youth" and its activities, since he knows almost nothing about it.
Pavlenko answered, "As far as I know, for the past two years they have done completely nothing."

Kostyuchenko: "What do you mean completely nothing. I have been at many of their gatherings and there is usually a large number of participants." He went on describing some of the meetings -- topics of lectures and who delivered them, who was present there, who took part in discussions, etc.

B.: "So this is what they are supposed to be doing?" And further asked Pavlenko about the aims of the Association and the reasons for its inactivity.

Pavlenko explained that the Association was created by the creative youth for furthering their cultural and artistic interests. The reason for its inactivity is its present president Viktor ZARYTSKY, who does not show too much interest in the Association.

Kostyuchenko was not very happy with Pavlenko's explanation about the Association. He went on explaining how much and what they do. He further added that Zarytsky takes a very active part in the Association, and that if he would have been so disinterested in its activities he would not have been elected president.

b. B. asked Pavlenko to tell him something more about Zarytsky, and who are the actual leaders of ~~ix~~ the Association, since Zarytsky is not very active.

Pavlenko explained that ZARYTSKY is an artist (khudozhnyk-stan-kist), specializes in village themes. As a matter of fact, most of his paintings are of villages, and it is out in the countryside where he spends most of his time. The actual leaders of the Association are Zarytsky's wife Ala HOR-
SKA, DZYUBA, and SVITLYCHNY. Pavlenko went on praising the Association's first president TANYUK and his devotion to the Association.

c. B. asked Pavlenko more about Tanyuk, his occupation and whereabouts.

Pavlenko answered that TANYUK is a very good stage director, and is very creative. He has a very strong personality

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and is very persistent in carrying out his ideas. When he left Kiev, he went to Odessa, where he was a director of some theater. He directed there two or three Shakespearean dramas, and also a few Ukrainian. He did not stay there too long. At the present he is a director of the "Theater of the Ukrainian Drama" in Kharkiv.

Pavlenko also praised Tanyuk very highly as a poet, and mentioned that Vasyl VILNYI, acting as censor, did not permit Tanyuk's collection of poetry "Chervona Kalyna" to be published. Pavlenko also added that Vilnyy is an "orthodox" and a very poor poet himself.

At that Pavlenko asked Kostyuchenko if he is familiar with Tanyuk, and if he ever read any of his poems.

Kostyuchenko answered that he is familiar with Tanyuk, and has read some of his poems

Pavlenko, somewhat startled, asked Kostyuchenko whether he read Tanyuk's poem "Duma pro Holuboho Poeta".

Kostyuchenko answered that he didn't, and Pavlenko seemed ~~xxxxxxx~~ to relax.

20. The conversation was interrupted by MISHCHENKO. He walked into the lobby with his wife and joined the group. He was a little high and started attacking through B. the Ukrainian emigres in groundless accusations. It was going a little too far, and Pavlenko suggested that his wife would take him to bed.
(more details about it in the report on Mishchenko)

B. realized that it was getting already late and he had to get to his main purpose, so he turned the conversation to the topic of contacts.

21. a. B. stated to Pavlenko that since he is taking ~~■~~ upon himself the task of presenting the matter of contacts in Kiev, he (Pavlenko) should ~~■~~ know that there are some conditions that they would have to meet before the emigres

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would consider talking with them. First of all, they (the Ukrainians in the Ukraine) would have to reject and condemn the concept of the "drawing ~~of~~ together of nations" and the process of Russification. Secondly they would have to de-Russify the Ukrainian schools, industry, agriculture, government, party, etc.

Pavlenko interrupted by saying, "Again we are going into the politics, while we should be talking about cultural relations only."

B. explained to Pavlenko that it is not his fault that the cultural matters involve some politics too. ~~RI~~ But it is difficult to talk about the Ukrainian culture while it is suppressed or pushed aside to the secondary position. "Isn't the Ukrainian language a part of our culture?" B. asked.

Pavlenko did not answer, so B. went on.

b. B. stated that there should be an expansion in the real, not formal, sovereignty ~~of~~ of the Ukrainian SSR, and the Ukrainian communism should be a partner of the Russian communism and not its subject.

Kostyuchenko replied that all the republics in the Union are on the equal basis, and that includes the Ukrainian SSR. All this is just a typical emigre talks. As for the communism, there is only one for the entire Union, and all the nationalities are equal partners in it. Further he stated that if the emigres will talk such nonsense, he doubts it very much if anything could come through on the question of contacts.

B. replied to Kostyuchenko that he is very narrowminded and is a typical "homo-sovieticus", and therefore he should read "Moskovskoe Leto 1964" by MICHAJLOV.

Pavlenko asked B. where he could get it because he would like to read it but had no chance to see it yet.

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B. answered that he read some parts of it in the "POSEV", the official organ of the NTS, but where he could get it for him there in Venezuela he does not know. If Pavlenko will come next year to the USA, B. will make sure that he gets it.

- c. B. turned back to the conditions for contacts and stated that all the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Ukrainian political prisoners should be freed, and the Ukrainian cultural leaders of the 20's and 30's rehabilitated.

Kostyuchenko replied that B. is a bit behind on this because all of the political prisoners have been released a long ~~ago~~ time ago. As for the cultural leaders, they have also been rehabilitated, and mentioned such names as ZEROV and FYLYPOVYCH, as examples.

B. replied that he is positive that there still are many persons imprisoned for political reasons. As for cultural leaders, B. asked him about KHIVYLOVYY.

Pavlenko answered that maybe the time will come for ~~ENNY~~ Khvylovyy too.

- d. B. continued, mentioning also free exchange of the publications between the Ukraine and the emigres, and tourist too, involving Kiev rather than Moscow.

Pavlenko: "This is what we are trying to establish."

Some other matters:

22. Pavlenko commented favorably on the SHERECH's book "Ne dla Ditey" and said, "It is a very strong book. Sherech should be there (in the Ukraine)". He also asked B. if it could be possible in an exchange to have Sherech to go to the Ukraine.

B. answered that Sherech is a very busy man. He is considered a top authority in the field of Slavic philology, and B. doubts it whether ~~ix~~ Sherech would be able to take time off for a year in order to go

to the Ukraine.

Pavlenko: "What about KOSHELIVETS?"

B. explained that Suchsnist has a very small staff in Munich, and if Koshelivets were to go, the journal would suffer greatly from his absence.

23. Pavlenko stated that the whole Kiev was asking him for the "Istoriya Ukrayiny" in 10 vol. by HRUSHEVSKYY. The way he sees it, this history would have to be published in the Ukraine, and soon too, because there is a great need for a good history book.

Pavlenko also asked B. about the cost of that work. B. asked him in return to take a guess. Pavlenko, after thinking for a moment, answered that it must cost about \$20.00 per volume. B. replied that this work is expensive, but not that much.

~~23~~

24. B. asked Pavlenko and Kostyuchenko how long they have been working in the Ministry of Culture, and where do they fit on the organization chart of the Ministry.

Pavlenko replied that he has been working in the Ministry for 6 yrs and Kostyuchenko for 2 yrs. They both are on the same level and somewhere in the middle of the ladder.

25. They all were talking about the books. Both of them, Pavlenko and Kostyuchenko, were asking B. about the books with which he is familiar, the books he is interested in his field of linguistics and outside of it, and were jotting down in their notebooks the names of some titles, saying that they will try to get some of them for B.

26. A dancer approached the group and again interrupted the conversation. Pavlenko asked B. if he knows that dancer, and B. answered that he doesn't. Pavlenko asked B. to take a closer look and see if he could recognize him. When B. replied that he cannot, Pavlenko introduced him by the name of POBEZHIMOV, Viktor Gregorievich, adding that he is the soloist in the dance "Lalky". Only then B. recognized him.

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Pavlenko added that POBEZHIMOV is a good friend of his, and if ever B. wants to hand over anything for him while he is not with the ensemble, Pobezhimov is the man to do it through.

27. It was already late and time to part. Pavlenko asked B. if he knows where to write to him. B. answered that he has only Kostyuchenko's address, but does not know where to write to him. Pavlenko wrote for B. his address (attached), explaining that it will be more convenient if B. will write to him or Kostyuchenko to the address of the ensemble because there many letters from abroad are received. Kostyuchenko said that it is alright to write to his home, but Pavlenko stated that it is better not to. Pavlenko explained that in the ensemble ~~xx~~ everyone knows him and will let him know about the letter if such will come, and the Ministry of Culture is almost next door.

Pavlenko took also B's address.

28. Just before they parted, B. asked Pavlenko to send him, or to hand ~~over~~ him over, if an opportunity will present itself, some interesting materials or books in which B. is interested.

Pavlenko replied, "We shall see about it", they all parted.

29. ^{CIT: USSR} ~~PAVLENKO~~, Mychaylo Ivanovych is a Ukrainian by nationality. He was born on ^{Dec 3} ~~December 3~~, 1934 in Kievskaya oblast. He is about 5'8" tall, and weighs about 150 lbs. He ~~has~~ has blond hair and young looking face. He dresses fashionably and very well mannered. He has very nice personality, is very friendly, and talks very freely and willingly.

Pavlenko is married, has one child 6 yrs of age, is working for the Ministry of Culture for 6 yrs, and is the member of the Party.

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Київ
Володимирівська площа -
№2. Висоцький
Григорій Ігорович
Павленко, Ростислав

На згадку нашим землякам
з еміграції. Хай міцніють їхні
культури зв'язи і взаєморозу-
міння.

М. Павленко

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